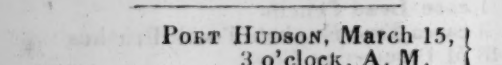



[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]



cotton struck from them. We have lost some valuable gunners, and a few others. Thank God, our loss is small so far; the enemy's loss must be very great.

LATER.—March 14, 1 p. m.—Just as sent off my last despatch to you, the one

 You needn't have such a reverence for truth as always to stand at an awful distance from it.

The Charlotte Flouring Mills can be had
 Family, Superfine and pure FLOUR, BR-
 AN, CORN MEAL AND GRAM.
 J. M. WILKINSON & SONS
 JOHN WILKINSON
 Charlotte Flour Mills
 May 1, 1880-19

Through Passenger Fare on the
on and after the 18th inst., will be
DOLLAR, and the local rates cor-
responding.
E. HULBERT,
Gen'l Sup't

bond, Va.
 See corner of Main and 14th streets, over
 res' j-wairy store.
 papers desiring to en-hange will please
 send address to the proprietor, 14th St.
 Feb 25—11

... Carolina 6 per cent. and Confed-
cent. bondholders at the Bank
... 863-dif

such on lower rates for yearly ad-
vertising. In the Weekly edi-
tion will be charged.

JOHN STELMAN
Editor and Proprietor

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

E. H. BRITTON, H. M. PRITCHARD, EDITORS.

TERMS FOR PAPERS:

For one month, DAILY BULLETIN	\$1.00
" " " " " "	1.75
" " " " " "	2.00
" " " " " "	3.25
" " " " " "	6.00
For three months, DAILY BULLETIN	\$1.25
" " " " " "	2.00
" " " " " "	3.25
" " " " " "	4.00
For one year, DAILY BULLETIN	\$1.00

LETTER FROM SALISBURY.

Correspondence of the Bulletin.

Death of a Prisoner—A Run—N. C. Rail Road—Bad Management—Fine Weather, &c., &c.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 14.

DEAR BULLETIN:—For a long time I must address you, as you are considered by the most of persons to be the medium through which we get the latest news. You have become endeared to the masses of the people, and if the Bulletin fails to come persons cannot sleep well—their dreams will be of war and fearful pestilence—for it has now become a companion for nearly every fireside. Long may it live. While other papers have heard abuse upon extortion and extortioners they have raised the price upon the Bulletin, thereby placing one thing and practicing another, the Bulletin is still at the old price, and if it were not for persons borrowing there would be a great many more subscribers than there is at this place. I am glad to see that your list is still growing larger and larger.

One of the prisoners at the garrison was shot on Thursday night at a few minutes past 12 o'clock. As near as I can find out the prisoner had made a statement to the man who shot him, a few days before, that he intended to make good his escape. It so happened that at 12 o'clock that night Mr. Miller, the man to whom the prisoner had made the statement, was put on guard. Mr. Miller is a member of Capt. Freeman's company, but formerly a Yankee soldier. He deserted from the Army of the Potomac last summer and joined the Company to which he now belongs. The prisoner's name was J. A. Collins; he was arrested last summer at City Point, near Petersburg, Va., and sent here as a disloyal man. It was evidently his intention to go to the Yankees as he had converted his money all into green backs, for which he had paid a premium to the Yankee officers that are here. The prisoner had just got out at the window and was in the act of starting off when the sentinel fired at him, the ball going right through his head, which killed him instantly. Four others were in the act of trying to make their escape, but by shooting one of the others went back up stairs. The prisoner that was shot, it is reported, has a wife and three children in Richmond or Petersburg. I do not know whether it is so or not.

There were some eight prisoners who played a smart trick a week or two ago to make good their escape, which succeeded very well so far as they were concerned. A case or two of small pox broke out among the prisoners and guard, when it entered into some of their heads that they would have the small pox. So they took a hot iron and stuck it about over their faces and necks in one another's armpits, and then went back to the garrison. They did not stay there but a few hours, and that was only to wait until dark, when they made good their escape, and have not been heard from since.

I am glad to learn that the prisoners will soon be sent away from here. I think the authorities ought to give them a trial, and if innocent let them go for they are a great expense to the Government and are the cause of everything being higher than it would otherwise be. It has been ascertained that it costs about three thousand dollars per day to keep up this prison.

The North Carolina Rail Road has got to running by a new schedule sure enough; it just runs as it suits them. There is not as much regularity as there were in stages six or eight years ago. We do not know what time to look for the mails now—a day.

We have some beautiful weather now for farmers. I hope it may stay so and that every farmer may improve the time he has for putting in more corn than he ever did before, for upon that question alone depends the salvation of the Southern Confederacy.

More anon.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP MISERY, NEAR GREENVILLE, N. C., March 9, 1863.

Editor Bulletin:—March has marched in upon us in down-right earnest attended by his volunteer aids, the winds, which scatter the sand around promiscuously, without respect to persons or places, and more frequent than agreeable, peppers our camp kettles; but I guess a little sand with our rations will aid our digestive organs in performing their proper functions. And Confederate soldiers, from the hue affairs at the North are assuming, will require considerable quantities of "sand in their gizzards" to enable them to meet and successfully repel the ruthless invaders. We have never yet conceived a fondness for the music of shot and shell plunging through the air, nor have considered it as sweet and enchanting as we imagine the "music of the spheres." But, under present circumstances, a miniature earthquake or the explosion of an Armstrong shell, would be agreeable and regarded as a deliverer, it would dispel smut which hangs as heavily and gloomily over camp as those thick fogs which sometimes envelope the "father of waters." Anything would be preferable to the listlessness which pervades camp. We have been shoved out here in the cold, where not even a sensation can reach us to furnish material for camp gossip, until it has been worn thread-bare elsewhere. The darkeys of this regiment, at present, bear off the palm of victory in the way of pleasure, imitating to a certain extent the example of our officers. They think it incumbent upon them to give a party at every place the regiment encamps, to sustain their dignity as "real

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The news from Charleston, published in another column, indicates trouble in that quarter. As suggested by the Mercury, it is generally believed that an early attack will be made on that City by the enemy, perhaps on Thursday next. God grant that the Queen city of the South may prove herself invulnerable when assailed.

A Bold Attempt.

On Saturday afternoon last an attempt was made to fire the tenement of that large brick building occupied by Mr. Butt, and adjoining the Bulletin Office, which is under the same roof. The incendiary set fire to a shuck mattress in a bed room which was speedily enveloped in a flame and but for a timely discovery great loss of property would have been sustained and ruin inflicted upon perhaps more than one family. Vigilance is necessary.

Another Complaint.

The annexed from the Raleigh Progress shows that the Bureau is as anxious to get the management of the Post Office at Kingston, N. C. The Progress says: "Our correspondent who presides over the post office at Kingston we know to be a most worthy gentleman and full of good intentions, but as he has the reputation of being without a rather slow coach we would suggest to him the propriety of increasing his clerical force while the pressure upon his office is so great. The Progress is regularly mailed to that office and if the subscribers do not get it the fault must probably rest with the worthy gentleman afore said."

The New Telegraph from Danville to Greensboro.

The telegraph line from Danville to Greensboro (says the Danville Appeal of the 4th inst.) is now up and in good working order. Yesterday we received the following dispatch from Greensboro by the new line: "Compliments of the Patriot to the Appeal: may the Bonds of Friendship between Greensboro and Danville now united by the Electric Wire be soon strengthened by the Iron Rail."

Most heartily we reciprocate the sentiment of our cotemporary and earnestly desire to see the day when the iron horse shall make his daily trip from our young city to the flourishing and enterprising town of Greensboro.

The Yankee "Calculations" in regard to the Attack on Charleston.

Impenetrability of the Monitors—The Plan of Attack.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American (C. C. Fulton, the proprietor) writing from Port Royal, S. C., gives the following account of the "coming" attack on Charleston: "The first intelligence received at the North from the anticipated demonstration on Charleston will, doubtless, come to you by way of Richmond. In crediting these statements, whatever they may be, it must be borne in mind that Beauregard is in command. There will probably be iron-clad reconnaissance in the lower harbor for two or three days prior to the main attack. After accomplishing their purpose for the day, it may so happen that they will fall back to their anchorage for the night. Beauregard will forthwith telegraph to Richmond, in high sounding bombast, accounts of smashed torpedoes, disabled vessels, a severe repulse, and perhaps the sinking of one or two of the 'Yankee cheese boxes.' You must be prepared for all this characteristic 'Beauregardiana,' and place so much credit in what may reach you from that source as the circumstances may warrant."

We may find the work of such magnitude as to be compelled to abandon it, but that there will be any serious disaster attending the iron-clad demonstration is not to be anticipated. The operations of the Monitor at Fort Mifflin, and the manner in which she has received sixty shots full in the face from the most powerful guns in the possession of the rebels, has settled the point as to their invulnerability. They may not be able to pass the obstructions, they may be compelled to abandon the attempt to reduce Sumter and Moultrie, but that any of them will be captured, sunk or disabled by the enemy's guns or torpedoes is not at all to be anticipated.

The mode of attack concluded upon by Admiral Dupont is, of course, altogether unknown. He may have determined to reduce the batteries on the islands at the entrance of the harbor, and then dash past Fort Sumter and demand the surrender of the city; receiving their combined shot and